

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ANY PAPER
IN A CITY OF 8,000
AND A
COUNTY OF 40,000 POPULATION

Hopkinsville Kentucky.



A Live, Newsworthy & Progressive
SEMI-WEEKLY AT ONLY \$2 PER YEAR.
Complete Job Office
IN CONNECTION.

VOL. XII.—NO. 27. HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1890. \$2.00 A YEAR.

"JUST FOR A FLYER,"

We Offer for To-morrow & Monday,

Children's Brilliant Lisle Imported Hose, French Ribbed, 25c a pair worth 50c.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yds. long, taped all round, 75c a pair, worth \$1.25.

Fine Ladies' Cloth, 36 inches wide, 25c a yard, worth 40c.

Black Silk Warp Henrietta 36 inches wide, 75c a yard, worth \$1.00.

Elegant Silk Stripe Dress Goods, high novelty, 75c a yard, actual value \$1.25.

Very fine quality American Satines, magnificent designs, 15c a yd., others sell at 25c.

Garner's Yard Wide Batiste, 10c a yd., mill price 10c cents.

Bath Towels, size 18x36, 5 cents each, cheap at 10 cents.

Velvet Finish Gossamers in "Irish Peasant" and "Newmarket" styles, 98c each, actually worth \$3.00.

Ladies' Brilliant Lisle Imported Hose, 33 cents a pair, worth 50 cents.

50-inch Turkey Red Table Damask, color guaranteed, 33c a yd., worth 50c.

IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH
BASSETT & CO.

AN EASTER SALE

OF
Neckwear.

It is difficult to find anywhere in America better or more satisfactory stocks of Men's Furnishings than are shown in our store.

It is impossible to find better selections, and it is rare that as low prices are quoted.

We announce a special Easter sale of Neckwear, beginning to-morrow, introducing the newest New York an English makes at 25c. each.

You can't match 'em for \$1.00.

SEE WINDOW.

BASSETT & CO.

Sole Agents

For these celebrated
GLOVES. Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

Foster's
KID GLOVES.



FOR SALE BY
BASSETT & CO. ONLY.

ANDERSON'S SPECIALS

Some of them wont last long and they cannot be duplicated.

Men's good solid wearing suits only	\$ 3 00
Men's good all-wool suits only	5 00
Young men's fine fancy cheviot suits only	8 00
Young men's tailor-made fine black cheviot suits only	14 and 15 00
Men's good wearing pants	60
Men's good all-wool pants	2 00
Men's fine striped worsted pants	3 00
Boys' (12 to 17 years old) good wearing suits	2 75
Beautiful line good wearing suits	5 00
Children's good wearing suits	1 00
Children's fancy striped good wearing suits	2 00
Children's very good knits	2 50
Children's very fine knits (Biggest bargain you ever saw)	35, 50 and 75
Children's knee pants (made from remnants)	
Celluloid Collars, all shapes and sizes	5c
Celluloid Cuffs, all sizes	10c
Fine re-enforced pleated bosom shirts	\$ 50
Genuine British socks	7 1/2
Boy's fast black heavy ribbed hose, long legs, all sizes	12 1/2
Children's Calico shirt waists	15
Don't Flannel shirt waists	25
10 doz. gents' fine real kid gloves (Fowens make) a line of samples, factory price \$15 doz., our price	98
Men's good solid seamless fine shoes (Geo. Keith's make) the shoe that has been sold for several years in our house as the best \$2 shoe on earth, our price only	1 50
Woman's fine soft donkey, solid, button shoes, a splendid \$2 shoe, every pair warranted 2 1/2 to 7, common sense and open only	1 50
Men's good seamless real shoes	1 00
Good solid full stock high cut brogan	1 00
"Anderson's Wonderful \$1.99 Shoes" is as good a wearing shoe as any \$2.50 shoe in the market and all we ask is a trial on them. We stand right behind every pair and you run no risk.	
"Anderson's Wear-For-Ever" line needs no introduction, as it has been placed in every nook and corner of this county with the most satisfactory results. They are made for women's stout hard wear and the \$1.25 shoe in this line will wear as well as any ordinary \$2 shoe, and as well as anybody's \$1.50 shoe.	
Beautiful line of young men's new styles in hand made French calf and kangaroo shoes just received.	
Ladies' finest kid turns in brogan, made by such makers as J. & T. Cousins, P. Sullivan & Co., and Wright & Peters for \$2.00 to \$3.00, original price	\$3.50 to 5.00
Repairing on warranted goods done free of charge. We are the only clothing or boot and shoe house in Hopkinsville where cash customers don't have to help pay for losses made by credit sales. We have no credit sales.	

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
NOS. 1 and 3 MAIN STREET.

THE FAITHFUL CLOCK.

Although my hands are on my face,
And all the time I go on tick;
That ma, mine is a worthy case,
The clock may think I am too quick.
But fact as a clock at once may see
At any time I old work to me.

Good boys from day to day I keep;
No as down early, none up late.
But ever caught out fast asleep,
If I run down, I lose my weight;
If I should take a nap or sleep,
'Twould break me, and my works would stop.

A man would up in a fit,
And find me up and I can go.
Though hard the times, I play no tricks,
And yet it is in tick I go.
The constant work of my two hands—
A task the workman understands.

I sometimes tick, but only tick;
The laziest of men are out too late;
And some of them have little wit,
And shirk so that if my weight
Upon their heads should drop,
They would not know what a tale they stop.

—George W. Hunsay, in Harper's Weekly.

A NOVEL TRIAL.

How a Four-Footed Criminal Was Brought to Justice.

Some years ago a very novel trial and execution took place in one of the rural New England towns. It was strictly legal, it was yet conducted according to certain forms of law. The judge, lawyers and jury were boys, and the criminal was a dog.

To term a dog a criminal may seem to many readers a contradiction in terms, or at best a whimsical use of the word. For, of course, to be a criminal implies on the part of the accused a knowledge that the act committed is wrong, and prohibited under penalty. The legal use of the term, to be sure, is not quite so far-reaching, since a lack of knowledge or information as to the penalty does not excuse the wrongdoer. But, certainly, to be a criminal implies the possession and use of rational powers in a normal condition.

But I shall even attempt to show that this particular dog was entitled to the distinction implied in the ordinary use of the word. At the same time the reader will do well to look to it that he is not misled in forming his own opinion.

He was a large dog, part Newfoundland, part Mastiff, of a dark brown, or Irish Setter, there is some doubt on this point. His name was "Brown."

The offense of which he was accused and found guilty was sheep-killing, and he was shown beyond doubt to be an old offender, no less than twenty cases of *ovicide* being laid at his door during the trial, which was held on a Saturday afternoon at a small district school-house.

Sheep-killing is considered a capital offense on the part of dogs in rural communities. It can scarcely be classed as murder, for murder is the unprovoked slaughter of one creature by another of the same species or variety. But I believe that the boys who tried and condemned Brown, charged him with murder. However, this point does not greatly signify, since it did not help Brown's case.

The trial brought out a great many curious facts, for the two boys who took the parts of prosecuting attorney and of counsel for Brown exerted themselves to their utmost, and there were not less than twenty witnesses, pro and con.

It was shown that Brown had always been a dog of good reputation in the immediate neighborhood where his master resided; that he was a general favorite with every one, that he had performed a number of meritorious actions, and that he had never been known to harm so much as a lamb on his master's premises, or on those of his immediate neighbors.

The scene of his crime was the sheep pasture of a farmer, living three or four miles distant. That he should have spared all nearer flocks and gone to this distance from home, to gratify his baneful propensities, was one of the most curious features of the case against him, on the score of moral delinquency. For it was argued that he would never have slipped away by night to such a distance had he not been fully aware that what he did was

THE FAITHFUL CLOCK.

wrong and subject to extreme penalty. Several similar cases were cited to show that when once dogs become sheep-killers they were abnormally fertile in tricks to avoid the suspicion of guilt.

It was in evidence that, unlike many other instances where two or three dogs head together to kill sheep, Brown had never been known to take another dog into his confidence, but had stolen away from home alone; also, that having once throttled a sheep in this distant pasture and made a meal, he kept away from the place for a long time afterwards, evidently under the conviction that this was the safer procedure on his part.

From this piece of caution and good judgment it had resulted that several innocent dogs had lost their lives. For the irate farmer in whose pasture Brown had chiefly committed his depredations, had repeatedly set traps and laid poison in the carcasses of the slaughtered sheep, which had purposely been left exposed. He counted on the marauder's return, and hoped to capture him. But Brown had resolutely kept away from all temptation to indulge in a second meal, but several innocent dogs, smelling the quarry from afar, had been lured to their death.

In a number of cases their sorrowing masters had been able to testify that, on the night when the slaughter took place, their dogs had been at home on their part.

In the course of six or seven weeks, when the excitement and vigilance roused by the former foray had subsided somewhat, Brown would pay the quarry another visit. He throttled but one sheep at a visit, and even in this particular evinced more prudence than many such peccant canines exhibit.

A great deal of the evidence against Brown was largely circumstantial, and although altogether it made a damaging mass of testimony, the boy who acted as his counsel would probably have cleared him, but for a single witness which the prosecuting attorney was able to produce.

This witness was a boy about fourteen years of age, who had set a line of mink traps along a brook, in a woody valley between Brown's home and the pasture where the sheep had been killed. The lad suspected another boy of robbing his traps, and very early one morning had hidden himself near the brook to lie in wait for the supposed pilferer.

Unwittingly he became the agent of Brown's detection, for as he lay concealed, he saw a large dog come down the hillside from the direction of the sheep pasture and approach the bank of the brook. It was not so early and dark that he could distinguish that the animal's paws and mouth were red with what seemed to be blood. But in a moment, he asserted, the dog bounded into the brook, and began to run up and down in the water, sousing his nose and entire head more than twenty times, and indeed, continuing in the water for ten or fifteen minutes, till not a hair was left upon him!

The lad was very sure that the bath had not been taken for the pleasure of the thing, since the morning was so chilly that as he lay watching, his teeth chattered from cold.

He identified Brown as the dog which he had seen at the brook. So positive had he been that the dog had been killing sheep, that later in the morning he went up into the pasture, and found a freshly torn carcass, as he had expected.

Brown's counsel being quite unable to shake the adverse strength of this testimony, the case went to the jury. The judge charged them that as the accused had shown himself fully as shrewd and tricky as a boy could have been under such circumstances, he must be held accountable for his crime, and that no plea that he had acted "merely from instinct" would be allowed in that court. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the dog formally sentenced Brown to be hanged.

Brown, who had willingly and of his own accord accompanied the boys to

INCONSISTENT WOMEN.

Two remarkable instances of narrowness and whimsicality.

"The inconsistencies of human nature are often a great puzzle to me," remarked a friend as we walked down street the other day. "Do you see that woman crossing the street? Well, she was eloquent on the subject of cruelty to animals, raises a great hue and cry against the teamster who whips his horse or the boy who beats his dog, and yet she seems to be entirely lacking in sympathy for the two-legged animals who serve her. She rules her servants with a rod of iron and is exacting and unreasonable in her demands of hotel employees and quick to complain of the least inattention, fancied or real, on their part. At the stores where she is well known the clerks vie with each other in their readiness to let somebody else have her check and they give a sigh of relief when she finally collars one to wait on her."

"Speaking of inconsistencies," I replied, "reminds me of a young lady I know, intelligent, educated and interesting, who in most things is considered rather strong-minded, reads Carlyle, Emerson, George Eliot, and so forth, but in little things is so narrow and whimsical that she makes herself ridiculous. She discarded a splendid young man not long since because he wore mittens instead of gloves one evening when he escorted her to the theater. All her philosophy counted for nothing against such an offense as that."—Chicago Journal.

HORSES IN PERSIA.

The Thousands of Perfect Steeds Owned by the Shah.

It is told that the Persians have from earliest times been noted for horsemanship. The Persian horses, though full of spirit, are generally far more gentle in disposition than American horses. The usual paces are a very fast walk, the canter and a run. The trot is not a favorite gait in the East, and it is the opinion of the Orientals that it is a gait far more fatiguing for long rides than the gallop, and only fit for carriage horses. A strong horse, six years old, can be bought at Teheran for \$45. A very superior blood horse can be bought for \$50 or \$400. The average price for a good and handsome steed is \$60. The stables are generally very primitive affairs, each horse having a separate manger, composed of stone and mud, built against the garden wall, with a few branches thrown over to keep off the sun and dust. So much there is scarcely any dew or rain. Each horse is also tethered by the hind foot to a spike driven into the ground. But the greatest care is taken, notwithstanding, in regard to the health of these horses. They are always carefully blanketed, and in cold weather, or after nightfall, hardly any thing can be seen of them but the ears and tail, they are as completely muffled with blankets of felt. The royal stables of Persia have always been stocked with hundreds and thousands of picked steeds, fit for state pageants, hunting and war. The importance attached to this branch of the King's household brought about the custom, which existed from time immemorial until within the present reign, that a fugitive from the wrath of the King could find sanctuary in the royal stables. So long as he remained there he was safe. The present Shah has 2,000 mares in the stables of the Lar alone. This is a remarkable winding depression in the mountains, forty miles from Teheran and 11,000 feet above the sea.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

There Was an Opening.

"I have just completed a collegiate education and desire to devote myself to journalism," remarked the pale, intellectual young man, as he stepped into the editorial presence without a tremor. "Have you an opening of which I might take advantage?"

"Certainly, certainly," quoth the busy editor. "The opening is right behind you, where you came in. Please shut the door as you go out."—Judge.

TYPOGRAPHICAL BULLS.

Master Productions of the Intelligent Composer and Wise Proof-Reader.

"The machine printer" or "blacksmith" is one of the chief obstacles with which writers have to contend. He it is who sets up whatever the copy looks like to him, regardless as to whether it makes sense or not. Such a one it was who set up "Gambetta" as "I am better," and made a heading intended for "Bridge carried away by a drive of logs," read "Bridge carried away by a drive of hogs." Another of this ilk made an advertisement which read, "The Christian's Dream; no cross, no crown," appear as "The Christian's Dream; no cows, no cream."

A reporter of a Chicago paper once mentioned an intelligent craftsman as "a thinking gal," but the machine printer who took the task made him appear as a "thinking tailor." The proof-reader was of course responsible for the error, but the vengeance of the irate tailor was visited upon the unfortunate reporter.

Another Chicago writer described an exquisite as one "whose manners would adorn a drawing-room," but the unthinking compositor made it read, "whose manners would adorn a drawing-man."

The Cincinnati Enquirer once created a general sensation by stating, in display type, that a gang of American counterfeiters had been "shaving the queen," when "shaving the queen" was evidently what was intended.

One of the worst instances of misprints caused by bad typography was where the heading "A Honeymoon cut short" was printed in full-face as "A Hungarian cut-throat."

Another equally disagreeable blunder to the parties interested, was where a distinguished traveler was reported as having recently died "in the richness of sin." The paper, however, apologized for this candid admission on the following day, by saying that what the editor intended to write was "the interior of Asia."

Perhaps no newspaper writer was ever so much disturbed by a title than the society reporter who, in describing the belle of a recent fashionable party, intended to say "she looked as fat," but found that an unfeeling blacksmith had made it, "she looked all feet."

Of all editorial writers, Horace Greeley was most noted for illegible copy.

On one occasion the "moderate Franchise" penned something about "Suburban Journalism advancing," but the type setter thinking it one of his famous agricultural articles, launched out wildly with the words, "Superb Jerusalem artichokes."

It is somewhat singular how often the omission of a single seemingly insignificant letter will alter the entire meaning of a sentence. For instance, several errors are recorded where the word "window" has been omitted from the word "widow" in some embarrassing position; as where, on the occasion of a street pageant a gentleman unwittingly advertised "several widows for hire," and the even worse blunder, in a religious paper, which gratefully recorded the fact that "Mr. — had very generously placed a stained glass widow in the church."

Errors of substitution are usually caused by bad distribution, or by letters dropping into an adjoining box in an over-full case of type. That the letters "o" and "a" are so frequently transposed is due to the fact that these letters are kept in adjoining boxes, and the same rule holds good with regard to other vowels and most frequently used letters. An error of this description recently occurred in an article by the present writer, where an allusion to the time-honored tune of "Yankee Doodle" was printed as "Yankee Booodle." The proof-reader who allowed this error to pass evidently hailed from Canada and considered the new title as more suggestive and appropriate to the present day.—N. Y. Epoch.

Druggists, you should always have a good supply of Dr. Bull's Worm Expellers on hand.

Mothers want these cures for their children and won't take any other.

CLAIMS OF COMPETITION.

One of the Mightiest Agencies for the Ennobling of Human Character.

Nothing is clearer than that rivalry and competition are not merely actual but inevitable elements of human life. And, therefore, is it our wisdom not to pretend that they do not exist, and these fearful symptoms, and is sold under a positive guarantee by H. B. GARNER, Druggist.

THE CANARY ISLANDS.

Why Their Early Inhabitants Made Their Conquest a Difficult One.

The early inhabitants of the Canary Islands, who were subjugated by the Spaniards in the fifteenth century, were, like the Greeks, devoted to athletic exercises. They held periodical games, entwined by music, and so important were such occasions considered that in time of war truce was proclaimed at intervals in order that nothing might interfere with their celebration. Dancing, wrestling, racing, stone-throwing, jumping and weight lifting formed the favorite tests of strength and nimbleness.

These entertainments, says Charles Edwards in "The Canary Islands," were varied by tournaments between individuals. The combatants were rubbed with fat and the juices of herbs, and for the strengthening of the muscles hugged the trunks of trees. In due time they entered the arena and took their stand on a small circular platform about a yard above the level of the ground.

Then taking a staff with a knob at the end, these smooth fliers for a shilling would let a man throw as many stones as he could in a given time, from a distance of eight paces. Without moving his left foot the man avoided every stone.

Another Canarian used to challenge any one to hurl an orange at him with such rapidity that he could not catch a third man made the experiment, each with a dozen oranges, and the harder caught every one. No wonder that the Spaniards found these islands more difficult of conquest than they anticipated.

—So sadly misled: Mabelle—"Papa, dear, do you think the home nest would be very lonely and desolate if your little birdie girl went away from it?" Papa—"Say, Mab, has young Sprigins proposed at last?" "Yes, papa." "Good. He has got a cool fifty thousand in his own name, and old Sprigins will give him as much more when you're married. You're in luck. Yes, my child, we shall miss our little girl sadly when she goes from us, but I would not be so selfish as to keep her with me always. Go, my darling, go and be happy with the man you love."—Tina.

Drunkennes—Liquor Habit—in all the World there is but One Cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be taken in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking, and the results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

How It Feels to Be Hanged.

When the rope first squeezes a man's neck it hurts the skin somewhat. My throat and neck were sore and swelled for a week after I was robbed. But soon as the pressure is on he knows no more about it. I just went to sleep and that was the end of it until I began to come to. They strung me up three times but I just said I had no dust. The last time, I judge I was a long time coming to; I guess they thought I was dead. When I woke up, kind o' dazed like, I was sitting in the chair, and they were hunting around the place. Then they threw the rope over the beam again and pointed to a stone in the hearth; they dug there and got a tomato can full of dust—about \$5,000. It was getting daylight then and they went off. I sat quiet and stupid till the neighbors came and put me to bed.—Joseph Erickland, in American.

If the grass about a rural residence attains a considerable height and remains uncut it would seem tolerably safe to assume that the owner of the premises is no mover.—Detroit Free Press.

NEGROES AS RISKS.

Why the Insurance Companies Discredit the Negro as a Life Insurance Risk.

But few negroes carry policies of insurance upon their lives. The reasons are various and interesting. It has been amply proved that the American negro is not so long-lived as the average white man. In the first place, not one in a hundred has absolutely pure blood. There is apt to be some foreign infusion that may be generations old. Then malnutrition is particularly liable to consumption or lung trouble. The admixture of African and Caucasian blood produces an inferior race, and only the black-skinned negroes are equally hardy with white men. Besides, the negro has not yet become thoroughly acclimated to the North. When to these facts are added the negro's general shiftlessness there seems ample cause for a discrimination in the Anglo-Saxon's favor.

The industrial insurance companies do not attempt to conduct a detailed examination of applicants. The regular line companies, however, lay great stress upon this matter, and right here lies another difficulty in the negro's way. "We require every applicant to give the condition of his parents and grandparents' health and various matters of family history, of which the average negro is totally ignorant," said an agent. "If he is unable to state, for instance, whether there has been consumption in the family, or what was the disease that terminated his father's life of course we can not accept him. Rather than assume so dangerous a risk we reject him entirely."

A negro owes to his race decided disadvantages when he comes to insure his life. He pays down his weekly installment just like his Caucasian brother, but when he is dead and gone and his heirs stop up to reap the benefit of his foresight, they receive only two-thirds of the amount that would accrue to a white man's relatives. In other words, there is a larger percentage charged on colored risks than on white ones, and a negro who wants a \$1,000 policy must pay for it a third more than if he were a white man. On the same principle, a negro child between two and twelve years of age, will only be taken at five cents per week, while a white child is taken at ten.

This is one of the laws of industrial insurance that strikes a novice as a curiosity. In the regular life insurance companies no such rate exists, as there is no need for it. The number of colored people who take out a policy in one of these companies is infinitesimally small. The few who are provident and wealthy enough to patronize them are of the better class, and are generally good risks. Otherwise they are not taken at all. The medical examiner of a prominent insurance company said that in his six years' service in that capacity he had not examined more than half a dozen colored applicants, and of these three had been rejected. Other companies show a similar paucity of negro policyholders.

The discrimination in favor of Japhet's progeny and against the descendants of Ham is due to no sentiment or race prejudice. It is purely a matter of business. Something less than ten years ago a Massachusetts insurance company discovered that the mortality, among its colored policy holders was about twice as great as among the whites, and the company found that the insurance of blacks on equal terms with whites entailed heavy losses.—Philadelphia Record.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

—Tina.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

—Tina.